

SPRINGFIELD ELECTION.

The capital city has been in a turmoil of excitement for some weeks on its municipal affairs, the better portion of the people alleging that the present city administration has been characterized by gross mismanagement and reckless extravagance. The Republicans nominated a ticket, headed by Dr. Wm. Jayne, for Mayor, and Henry C. Watson for City Clerk, and by their platform pledged themselves in favor of a more economical administration and the reform of existing abuses. The election took place yesterday, and resulted in a complete rebuke to the Democratic plunderers, the Republican candidates for Mayor, Clerk and Street Supervisor being elected by majorities ranging from 167 to 350. The Republicans also elected their candidates for aldermen in three wards, and the Democrats carry the other three.

Well done, Springfield.

THE BEAR AND THE TURKEY.

Just at present, that country of the old world known as Turkey, fills a large space in the regard of neighboring and greater nations. It is not alone the Christian subjects of the Sultan who are giving him trouble and then the intervention of heavier artillery. The people of the Roumanian and Serbian provinces have no love for the government of Turkey, and look with favor upon the systems of the Western nations. The Sultan, in his present trouble, finds them complicated by the disaffection, manifesting itself among the Mohammedans, and it is not coincidental to sentiment.

Bosnia is a province in which the Moslems have a great numerical preponderance, and Bosnia is in revolt. There is a friendly feeling shown for Austria there, and will bear fruit in due time. The Russians are closely watching all developments, and it is certain that the Northern Bear will gobble a portion of the Turkey if the present condition of affairs holds on, even for a brief period. The war is particularly favorable for military operations in force.

Friday evening began the Hebrew feast of Passover, or Pesach. This holy day continues eight days, of which the first two and the last two days are full, and the intermediate four semi-days. During this entire time the orthodox Israelites abstain from eating leavened bread or anything that is leavened. They use instead, a kind of cracker made of flour and water exclusively, called "matzoth." This is done in commemoration of the Bible statement that the children of Israel, when leaving Egypt, were in such a hurry that they had no time to leaven their bread, and had to take it along unleavened.

The country press of Illinois, on the Democratic side, is just now shrieking for David Davis for President, and the politicians in the East, by all accounts, have some thought of him. The *Pekin Times*, the *Rockford Journal*, the *Quincy Bulletin* and other party organs, declare that he is the very man to save the country, but the *Keokuk Gate City* (Rep) about hits the nail on the head when it says "It is not probable that the party will repeat the experiment of 1872. Judge Davis never was a Democrat. And to sell out a great party that does exist to get the vote of an imaginary third party that doesn't exist, has ceased to be a profitable venture in American politics."

TURKISH HONESTY.

A little bit of Turkish honesty ought to be initiated. A gentleman wandering through the bazaar desired to buy an unadorned handkerchief of a Turkish shopkeeper. He asked the price. "Seventy-five piastres." "No," said the gentleman, aware that it is usual among all traders, whatever their creed, to ask at first more than the value. "Is too much. I'll give you seventy" as the dealer seemed to wince he quoted out the money. "But that is his price," said the heavy bearded man, gravely pushed back to him twenty piastres, observing "This is more than the just price. It is always the custom here to bargain over a thing down to its fair value, and as fifty piastres is my fair price, these twenty belong to you."

An April fool hoax in Brooklyn was the sending of notices to forty clergymen that their services were required for a wedding at the Pierpont House at 3 p. m. Mr. Mosher made no sign. Talmage and Herr. Dr. Steyer said they were engaged, but thirty odd victims did collect, witnesses dissolving views of face, and depart solemnly with long faces, declaring that it was a good joke.

Job lot of black, pure Mohawk Alpaca—elegant goods—at 60 cents, worth 70 cents, at LINS & SCRUGGS.

THE LATE A. T. STEWART.

A brief telegram from New York announces the death of A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince, after a comparatively brief illness. Alexander Turney Stewart was born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1803. He received a thorough education at Belfast, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1822. He came to this country about a year after completing his studies, and commenced life in America as a teacher of classics in a private school. In 1827, however, having saved about \$3,000, he went into business, (dry goods) with which he was not at all familiar. At the outset he determined to have but one price, to make that price as low as the cost of the goods would allow, to buy exclusively for cash, to misrepresent nothing and to deal with all customers alike. He adhered through life to these principles, and to this fact, as well, perhaps, as to his natural ability and strict attention to business, was due his almost unprecedented success. He leaves a fortune which can scarcely be estimated. In addition to the largest dry goods establishment in the United States, that in New York, which covers an area of twenty-two acres, he has branch houses in most of the principal cities of the South and West, besides large ware houses in the most important cities of Europe. His annual sales were estimated at \$75,000,000, and his net profits at \$4,000,000. He was also a very large owner of real estate, holding some \$25,000,000 worth in New York city alone, to say nothing of his possessions elsewhere, which were immense. Some years ago he purchased about half a township on Hempstead Plains, Long Island, and laid the foundations of a city, building a railway to connect it with New York. In 1869, President Grant invited Mr. Stewart to take charge of the Treasury Department, but the appointment was declined. Mr. Stewart's relations with the custom house being such that he could not accept such a position. Mr. Stewart was of an exceedingly benevolent disposition, and unlike many wealthy men, did not postpone the exercise of his benevolence until after his death. In 1847, the year of the famine in Ireland, he sent to his suffering countrymen an entire shipload of provisions, and in 1862 he contributed as freely to the sufferers in Lancashire, England. At the time of Chicago's misfortune he sent \$50,000 to the relief of the homeless, notwithstanding he had himself lost heavily by the fire, and he followed his first contribution by a second equally large. Within a few years he has built, at a cost of \$5,000,000, two hotels, one for working young men and one for working women, where they can obtain at bare cost the most substantial comforts of a home. A recapitulation of all his acts of charity would fill a large volume. In his death the country loses one of its most public-spirited men, and the poor a friend who can scarcely be replaced.

AN AMERICAN GIRL'S EXPERIENCE ABROAD.

I chanced to meet a few evenings since, a delightful young lady who went to Milan, Italy, last summer to complete her musical education. She returned two weeks ago, and tells some hard stories of the manners of foreigners. She was in company with a young lady from Ohio, and says that the life of a young unprotected female in Milan is worse than bondage. She is never free from insult in the street, and is obliged to keep herself shut up all the time to avoid insults in the house. She says that the universal verdict of those who have tested the resources of musical education in Italy is, that the advantages of New York and Boston are inappreciable. The prices of the maestro are exorbitant, the practice very slight, and the mode of living disgusting. The only protection from being swindled in everything is the constant presence of a male relative, and a willingness to submit to the scandal which a public resistance to such swindles will bring. She says that there are a hundred American girls now taking singing-lessons in Milan, three-fourths of whom regret the journey, but are held to it by pride and the fact of being laughed at if they return without the culture afforded by teachers inferior to those found in our own country. —*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

THE ATTEMPT OF KNOTS, IN THE HOUSE.

To get through a bill, which can have but one object, and that to enable the Democratic thieves to escape justice, deserves more than a passing notice. The bill we allude to is one which proposes to amend Section 1,044 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, so as to prevent the indictment, or trial, of any person for the crime of accepting or defrauding the revenue if more than three years have passed since the commission of the offense. This of course is intended to shield all the Democratic thieves, who, under Johnson's administration and under former administrations got their hands into the public treasury. It would be well for the Senate to "see down" on that proposition. "Let no guilty man escape," is the motto now, and that rule must apply to Democrats as well as to Republicans.

The majority of the Committee on Elections of the Confederate House of Representatives have decided to report favorably on the unopposed of Hon. Charles B. Farwell's bill, the admission of John V. Lemoine from one of the Chicago Districts. This is a good specimen of Confederate fairness. There is no pretense that Lemoine received a majority of the legal votes of the district, but he is an arrant State-rights Democrat. That is enough to commend him to the Confederate. —*Indianapolis Journal.*

CHESTNUT TREES.

The Centennial Committee of Illinois have written to Rev. E. B. Olmstead, of Caladonia, in Pulaski county, Illinois, asking if the grove of chestnut trees growing there is of native growth or were planted by the French. Mr. Olmstead replies:

"I suppose that these trees are indigenous, they grow on a ridge in Section 26, town 15 south, range 1 east, immediately on the bank of the Ohio River. They cover an area of about eighty acres, and are found nowhere else in Illinois, except on farms where they have been transplanted. I took a position in their midst, to-day, and counted, without missing, thirty five beautiful and symmetrical trees, averaging about twenty-two inches in diameter, and in height fifty feet. When I came to this place, thirty-seven years ago, they were much more abundant. About twenty-five years ago I saw a tree cut down and worked up into rails, and four or five others were taken off of ten feet long. I measured the stump of that tree to-day, and found it a little over six feet in diameter. I made a reasonable allowance for the sap and bark, which were gone, and found it just six feet two inches at the distance of three feet from the ground. Comparing this tree with a small one, the concentric rings of which we counted, this noble tree was two hundred and fifty years old when it was cut down."

If these are the only native trees in Illinois, some people are very badly deceived. There is a grove in Clark county, on the Wabash, below Clark and Marshall, that is supposed to be natural, besides others near the same neighborhood.

How to MAKE MISCHIEF.—Keep your eye upon your neighbors. Do not let them stir without watching. They may do something wrong if you do. To be sure you never knew them to do anything very bad, but it may be on your account they have not. Perhaps if it had not been for your kind care they might have done something worse long ago. Then do not relax in your efforts to keep them from doing any harm. Do not mind your own business—that will take care of itself. If you find any symptoms of any one passing out the path of duty, tell every one else what you see, and be particular to see a great mischief. It is the best way to circulate such things, though it may not benefit yourself, or any one particular. Do keep something going—silence is a dreadful thing. It is said there was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour. Do not let such a thing occur on earth. It would be too much for this mundane sphere.

A child afflicted with diphtheria in Pittsfield, Mass., was put under large Indian medical poultices which, after being used, were thrown out where a dog and flock of hens fed on the meal of which the poultices had been made. Seventeen of the hens and the dog died, it is supposed from the poison absorbed into the poultices from the diseased throat. The child recovered.

Y. BARNES & CO. are now in receipt of their full stock of spring goods which they have bought direct from the manufacturers, and will sell as low as any house in the state. A full line of children's shoes of superior quality, and slippers of all sizes and styles.

Great Bargains in Jewelry at J. E. Knieper's, 24 Merchant street.

Is your eyesight failing?—Try the Reading Glasses for sale by Fike, the Jeweler.

CHICAGO, April 11.—In the United States court, this morning, Hon. J. D. Ward appeared and pleaded "not guilty" of the charges against him for whisky frauds, and gave bail in \$15,000.

Philip Wadsworth, ex-collector of internal revenue, also pleaded "not guilty."

OMAHA, April 11.—W. H. Wood arrived from Ouster City, bringing with him samples of quartz from a lode within two miles of that place. The assay shows \$1,516 26 gold and \$10 40 silver. He declines to give the name of the lode or the exact location. He has arranged to ship the ore of it to the works here at once.

GALVESTON, April 11.—A special to the News from Laredo, Texas, to-day, says New Laredo is just captured by the revolutionists. The fighting is all over. The United States forces have fourteen Mexican federal prisoners, with a portion of their arms. Quintana, federal, escaped down the river, with a part of his force.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The story credited to the *Indianapolis Sentinel* yesterday, has been in circulation for some time past in private political circles. Blaine states that it is entirely sensational and unfounded. The story, as represented in Washington circles, was that a draft was paid to Blaine's benefit by Morton & B. of New York, and was afterwards known as and paid by E. H. Rollins, treasurer of the Union Pacific railroad, to correct it. Blaine received the following letter: New York, April 11, 1876. Hon. James G. Blaine—In answer to your inquiry, we beg to say that no draft, note or check, or evidence of value, has passed through our books which you were known or supposed to have any interest in any kind, directly or indirectly. Very respectfully, Morton & B. & Co.

Mr. Blaine also has another letter from the treasurer of the Union Pacific railroad, which contains a like statement.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EXCITING TIMES IN CHICAGO.

Immense Mass Meeting of Citizens.

All Quiet on the Rio Grande.

A Democratic Attempt to Kill of Blaine.

WHICH FAILS MOST IN GLORIOUSLY.

Gold From The Black Hills.

CHICAGO, April 11.—In response to a call issued by both Republicans and Democrats of this city, an audience, composed largely of business men and the most respectable citizens, and numbering 25,000 to 40,000, met, to-night, in the Exposition building, to consider the action of the men who, in the recent south town election, counted themselves into office, though actually defeated by the popular vote. The meeting also had for its object the nomination of an independent candidate to supply the place of Harvey D. Colvin, who claims that under the law he holds over till 1877. Addresses were made by Hon. John Wentworth, Leonard Swett, Rev. Robert Collier, Rev. Arthur Mitchell and a number of other prominent citizens. Preamble and resolutions were adopted, which set forth a general and growing corruption which has for many years characterized the City Council, and which has damaged the city credit and produced the necessity for high taxes, and pledges the citizens of Chicago to bury party distinctions, and act with unanimity, in order to secure an honest and efficient government. That by the adoption of the new city charter, by fraudulent means, one year ago, that Harvey D. Colvin is now exercising the office of Mayor, contrary to the popular will, and that the city's credit demands that the chief officer should be the choice of the people; and that an election be held simultaneously with that for the next city council, on April 18th, at which an independent candidate for Mayor be presented for the votes of the people. That a committee of three be appointed to visit Mr. Colvin and request him, in the name of the citizens here assembled, to resign. The resolutions urge that all the citizens unite upon the best men who are candidates for aldermen, irrespective of party. That a joint committee of Republicans and Democrats be appointed to protect the purity of the ballot-box at the coming election. That a committee of five hundred be appointed by the chairman of the demand of the common council the judges and clerks of this election be men of known honesty. That a committee of three be appointed to take steps to have an efficient registry law passed, which shall apply to all elections in Cook county. That in view of the recent "ballot box stuffing," by means of which men not elected were declared elected, that this meeting pledges itself to not untidily and resist every exercise of the functions of those officers, by men declared elected, until they are gotten out of office. That a committee of twenty-five be appointed, to go to these men and demand their resignation. The committee are instructed in case the demand is not complied with, to call a meeting of citizens at the same place, to take what action the occasion requires. That we, citizens of Chicago, irrespective of party, regarding full faith and confidence in the honesty, integrity and ability of Thomas H. Hoyne, nominate him for the office of Mayor, and pledge him as a candidate of the people, our determined and unanimous support. These resolutions were passed with the greatest unanimity of feeling, and with great applause. The speeches were generally of a calm and conciliatory kind, though the under current was, that unless the proper legal means succeed, in securing the admission of the men who have polluted the ballot, that force will be brought to bear, which shall compel such resignation.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 11.—The *Sentinel* of this morning asserts that J. C. Harrison, a prominent banker, in this city, and for years a government director of the Union Pacific Railroad, is in possession of facts implicating ex-Speaker Blaine in receiving \$44,000 provisions to 1872, from the Union Pacific Railroad; for which—worthless—Arkansas bonds were deposited as security; and that Harrison had tried to procure an investigation by a committee of the directors but was prevented on the ground that such action would be detrimental to Mr. Blaine's political prospects. Mr. Harrison has been asked to give the facts, but declines to say any more than this if brought before a congressional committee he will tell all he knows concerning it.

Eyes's Katharine makes beautiful, glossy, luxuriant hair, prevents its falling out or turning gray. It has stood the test of 40 years. Is charmingly perfumed, and has no rival.

March 10, 1876—deed wily

CONSUMPTION CURED!

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested it, its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, to—

Dr. W. C. STEVENS,
Monroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.
Feb 10 ly

DECATUR MARKET REPORT.

Green apples, per bushel	1.50
Red do, do	1.50
Onions, per bushel	1.25
Beets, per bushel	1.25
Turnips, per bushel	1.25
Chickens, per dozen	2.00
Swat Potatoes, per bushel	.60
New Cabbage, per head	.80
Onions, per bushel	.80
Wheat, per bushel	1.15
Barley, per bushel	1.15
Oats, per bushel	1.15
Flour—white wheat, per hundred	3.75
Do—superfine	3.75
Do—middling	3.75
COGNAC, per bottle	.90
RYE, per bushel	.90
COGNAC, per bottle	.90
HAY—Timothy, per ton	12.50
OATS—per bushel	1.15
WHOLESALE.	
WHEAT—Best white, per bushel	1.10
Do—red, do	.85
OATS—per bushel	.80
BUTTER—No. 1, per lb.	28.50
EGGS—per dozen	20
LARD—No. 1, per lb.	13.50
BACON—sides, do	13.50
BRISLES—per lb.	14.00
HOGS—live, per hundred	8.00
SHRIMP—per bu.	5.00
NEW POTATOES—per bu.	4.00
PEACHES—Dried, per bu.	9
APPLES—Green, per bu.	1.75
WOOL—Unwashed light & medium	25.00
Do—Heavy fine, do	25.00
Do—combing, do	25.00
Do—Fleeced, choice	40
Do—Fleeced, heavy, do	40
Do—inferior, do	40
HIDES—Green, per lb.	1.00
Do—Salt and cured	1.00
Do—Oily, per lb.	1.00
Do—Fat salt	1.00
Do—Fat lard	1.00
(Not scrubby, scoured or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price)	
SERRALING FELTS.	
FEATHERS—Prime, No. 1	50.00
Do—Second, do	45.00
TALLOW—Pure, do	1.00

